

## CUBAN CABINET AT WORK.

## MEMBERS SHOW DISPOSITION TO AID BROOKE.

## FEELING AGAINST THE SPANISH BANK-CHANGES IN THE COURTS-TO REMOVE STATUTES OF SPANIARDS.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—General Brooke's new Cuban Cabinet shows a disposition to take hold vigorously. Dr. Lanuza, the Secretary of Public Instruction, is in Washington. The other three members—Capote, Desvergne and Yanez—having consulted with the various Cuban elements, decided that the situation warranted them in assuming their responsibilities. A complaint was made that it was not a representative body of all classes, but its members seem determined to disprove that charge, as they have already intimated that they expect to be something more than an advisory body, and to exercise real functions of government throughout the whole island.

The first inquiry was whether the Cabinet had anything to do with the government of the city of Havana, or whether General Ludlow was the supreme authority superior to the Cabinet. This question has not been answered.

Capote is the best known of General Brooke's Cuban advisers, as he was Vice-President of the Provisional Government and held the rank of brigadier-general in the insurgent army. Public attention, however, is focused upon Desvergne, who was comparatively unknown until he was named Secretary of the Treasury. He is asked to use his official influence to overturn the arrangements by which the Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba is to continue the collection of taxes. Agitation on that subject is becoming stormy, more especially as no authorized statement is made, and the suggestion that the bank is to fulfil this function for a few months only, or until better arrangements can be made, does not pacify the public feeling.

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## COLLECTION OF OLD TAXES.

It is alleged that the bank has had blanks prepared for the collection of taxes incurred under Spanish sovereignty, and expects its 5 per cent and an additional penalty for arrears, and, though this statement has not been authorized, it increases the agitation. The former civil employees under Spanish dominion have had their hopes raised that back collections would be made and applied to their unpaid salaries. Many of them are in a distressing state of poverty. The Cubans say that at Santiago no attempt was made to collect taxes incurred prior to American control, and that a different plan cannot be enforced in other parts of the island. Of the leading American officials in Havana are understood to have advised against the bank plan, and to have recommended a direct levy and collection of taxes by the military authorities. The problem is an intricate one.

General Brooke is arranging to establish the law courts on a firm footing and to end the present confusion, and the appointment of a Supreme Court composed of twelve members is one project. Such a court would have final jurisdiction and would determine appeals from the present Audiencia, which is the highest judicial tribunal. Many cases which would have been appealed to Madrid were left hanging when the Spanish authorities departed.

An epidemic of open-letter writing to General Brooke has broken out among both Spaniards and Cubans. Every subject is treated of in these letters, and they indicate a reasonable degree of satisfaction with American control without fear that the United States will make a mistake if it does not heed the advice that is given on particular points.

The new Ayuntamiento, or city council, is considering a scheme to rename some of the leading streets, replacing Spanish cognomens with those of Americans and Cubans. Among the changes proposed are the names McKinley, Lee, Macco and Gomez. The council is also arranging to remove the statues of various Spanish worthies from the public parks, including that of Isabella of the present generation in the Central Park, and of Ferdinand VII. in front of the palace. The American military authorities offered to have these statues boxed for the Spanish officials, but as the latter did not ask for them they will be placed in the public museum. The statue of Carlos III, which is said to be the work of Canova, will be allowed to remain because of its artistic value.

## RAILWAY OFFICIALS TO BE TRIED.

General Brooke has revoked his order directing the discontinuance of the prosecutions ordered by Civil Governor De Castro against officials of the Havana street railway for selling stock in alleged violation of the law. By this action the civil prosecutions will continue. An American syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of San Jose wharves. This is the most valuable dock property in Havana. The upset price which the present owners ask is reported to be \$5,000,000.

Collector Bliss has replied to the Merchants' League, which made complaints against a part of the new tariff schedules, that their request for modifications will be forwarded to Washington. The Treasury Department has reaffirmed the wine schedule.

Local bankers are offering \$4.89 for the centavo value, for which in receipt for customs the duty was fixed at \$4.82.

Cuban office-seekers are complaining that the American authorities have created a political boss in the person of General Menocal, because no Cuban can secure a place in any department without Menocal's indorsement. The 161st Indiana has more cases of smallpox threatened. Its members are uneasy, and are asking that because of sickness it be one of the first regiments called home from Cuba and mustered out. General Chaffee, of General Brooke's staff, has been ill with cholera. He is on duty again, though not fully recovered.

Word has been received that in some parts of Pinar Del Rio the insurgents have disbanded irregularly and are foraging on the country. The military authorities are investigating the reports. No violence is charged, but reports are disquieting.

## LUDLOW ARRAIGNS SPANIARDS.

## FORCIBLE LETTER TO THE FORMER MAYOR—DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE CITY.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—Some idea of the conditions here in Havana and of the real magnitude of the work before the military administration can be gathered from a letter sent recently by Major-General Ludlow, Military Governor of the Department of Havana, to the former Mayor, Marquis d'Estatan, in reply to a letter complaining that certain United States staff officers had been operating in the majority of spheres without consulting him.

After an expression of regret that the Marquis had been inconvenienced in any way, and an assurance that, whatever had been done, no discourtesy was intended, General Ludlow says: "You must admit, however, that the city of Havana is in a deplorable condition. The Spaniards have left it bankrupt, unable to pay its employees, who have lacked their salaries for many months. The prisons, asylums and homes for the destitute are without supplies, food or medicine. The sanitary condition is frightful. Almost inconceivable abuses exist, which are

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MADRID, Jan. 17.—At the Cabinet Council today Señor Puigcerver, Minister of Finance, expressed a desire to resign his portfolio, but he ultimately yielded to the persuasions of Señor Sagasta, who represented the necessity of the Ministry appearing intact before the Cortes.

No date has yet been fixed for the meeting of the Cortes, but it will probably come together two days after the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate. This is the course advocated by Duke Almodovar del Rio, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the ground that the Senate "may yet introduce modifications into the treaty in the articles dealing with the Philippines."

The Foreign Minister emphatically denied that Great Britain had sent a note to Spain regarding the interpretation of the Treaty of Utrecht and Gibraltar.

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The Spaniards hold that the bones and ashes which are now on the way to Seville are really the remains of Columbus, while independent investigators and the people of Santo Domingo generally assert that the remains of the great Admiral rest in the Cathedral of Santo Domingo, capital of the republic of that name. According to the Spaniards, the remains of Columbus have rested in the Cathedral of Havana since January 19, 1796, having been brought there from Santo Domingo after that island had been ceded to France by Spain.

It seems that the body of Columbus was transferred from Valladolid, Spain, where he died on May 20, 1506, to Seville, in 1513, where the remains were placed in the Carthusian Monastery of Las Cuevas. There, it appears, was also placed the body of Diego Columbus, the eldest son of the great Admiral, and a former Governor-General of Hispaniola, later known as Santo Domingo, the West Indian island which now forms the two republics of Santo Domingo and Hayti.

In 1826 the bodies of Christopher Columbus and Diego Columbus were taken from the Monastery of Las Cuevas and carried across the Atlantic to Santo Domingo. The Spanish records allege that the body of Columbus was transferred with much ceremony from Santo Domingo to Havana in 1796-'96. According to the people of Santo Domingo, however, a mistake was made, and the body transferred to Havana was that of Diego Columbus, and not that of his father, Christopher Columbus. In support of this assertion, the people of Santo Domingo and independent investigators say that Christopher Columbus, deeply wounded by the injustice and cruelty with which he had been treated by the Spaniards, begged, a short time before his death, that the chains in which he had been brought back a prisoner from the West Indies, and which he always kept in his room, be buried with him in his coffin. This, it is said, was done by the members of his family, and without the knowledge of the Spanish officials.

Finally, it is said that a reference to this matter was made in the will of the great Admiral, and when the question as to the identity of the remains at Havana arose, an investigation was made by a Frenchman, resulting, it is said, in establishing the fact that the body of Christopher Columbus is still resting at Santo Domingo. It is true that the chains of Christopher Columbus were buried with him, they should have been found, it would appear, in the coffin which has just been opened at Seville. The next step, naturally, would be to examine the remains at Santo Domingo, and if the chains are found there, the case will be closed.

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In Dublin the representation of labor has been quadrupled, while the Parnellites have secured little more than half their former strength, although, owing to internal dissensions in John Redmond's party, it is rather difficult to give an accurate estimate. Mr. Redmond himself has been elected for the ward, but he did not head the poll, and therefore misses the Aldermanship. Timothy Harrington (Member of Parliament for the Harbor District of Dublin) is in the same boat, having been beaten by a new Labor candidate.

In Cork, the Parnellites have done better, but they have failed to retain their former ascendancy, having won a majority of only one over the Dillon forces, while the Labor men have captured nine seats.

Wherever the issue was between a Parnellite and an Anti-Parnellite, and the question was squarely fought without internal squabbles, as at Kilkenny and Wexford, the Parnellites were victorious. Speaking generally, there is an increase of Nationalist power, but nothing like a rigorous exclusion of Unionists.

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Russia's plans for peace.

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## NOMINATIONS OF SAMPSON AND SHLEY CONSIDERED BY THE SENATE.

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## VOORHEES MADE GOVERNOR.

## HE TAKES THE OATH AS NEW-JERSEY'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

## AFTER RECEIVING THE GREAT SEAL OF STATE HE EARNESTLY PLEDGES HIMSELF TO SERVE THE PEOPLE WITH FIDELITY.

Trenton, Jan. 17 (Special).—By a ceremony that was at once simple and dignified, the will of the people of New-Jersey, as expressed at the polls on November 8, was carried out in Trenton to-day, when Foster M. Voorhees, of Elizabethtown, took the oath of office as Governor of the State of New-Jersey, and received the Great Seal of State, the symbol of the office which he holds by virtue of the suffrages of his fellow-citizens.

What made the inauguration of the youngest Governor who has ever held office in New-Jersey deeply impressive was the unfeigned earnestness with which he recited the solemn words of the oath, which was administered with much solemnity and dignity by Chief Justice W. J. Magie, in whose office the new Governor received his legal training more than a score of years ago. He seemed to take almost as deep an interest in the central figure of the ceremony as Mr. Voorhees's venerable father, who sat in one of the boxes, and was deeply moved as his son, in a clear, unflinching voice, bound himself to the serious obligations of his high office.

There was profound silence as the words of the oath were recited, the Chief Justice and the Governor-elect holding an open Bible and the engrossed copy of the oath of office. The silence was more perceptible as the new Governor affixed his signature to the parchment and the Chief Justice added his, and then the stillness was broken by an outburst of handclapping and cheers, which was the token of the enthusiasm with which the people of New-Jersey welcomed to the highest office within their gift the young man who has so well served them in every office which has been intrusted to him, and of the high hopes with which they look forward to an administration of the Executive office by a man whom they have a right to expect to be faithful, fearless and true.

In the same spirit of earnestness which marked his taking of the oath, Governor Voorhees, received from Acting Governor Watkins the Great Seal of State, replied to the latter's cordial words of confidence, acknowledged the greetings of the Senators and Assemblymen, and delivered his inaugural address, in which he showed that he was mindful of his obligations to devote himself to the common good of all the citizens of New-Jersey, and to everything which will promote the honor, the happiness and the common welfare of the State. After discussing a number of topics of moment to the State he said: "I desire on this occasion to renew my pledge to serve unselfishly and without fear the people of our great Commonwealth. I shall do the utmost in my power and with earnest endeavor at all times to guard their interests and promote their happiness. In my efforts I bespeak the generous aid and support of my fellow-citizens, and look for guidance and help from the Supreme Ruler of all nations."

The presence of a venerable ex-Governor seemed to bring a benediction from the past upon the Governor of the present. Forty-two years ago William A. Newell walked through the snow from Allentown to Trenton to take the same oath of office which Mr. Voorhees pronounced in his presence to-day.

The uniforms of the officers of the National Guard and Naval Reserve spoke of something more than dress parade, in the light of recent history. The attendance of these officers was a reminder of the creditable part which New-Jersey played in the Spanish-American War, largely through the energy and diligence of Mr. Voorhees as Acting Governor.

Thus auspiciously was begun the Governorship of Foster M. Voorhees.

## THE INAUGURATION CEREMONY.

The clouds had lifted, and the sky presented its fairest aspect this morning when over a thousand citizens of Union County came to the State capital to witness the inauguration of their fellow-citizen to the highest office in the State. The trains brought officers from all parts of New-Jersey, and Taylor's Opera House was thronged with representative Jerseymen, who were escorted to their seats by officers of the National Guard and Naval Reserve, who were in fatigue uniform. General Bird W. Spencer had charge of the house, and Captain Richard B. Reading was master of ceremonies.

A notable figure in one of the boxes was Nathaniel Voorhees, of Clinton, father of the Governor-elect, who followed the ceremonies with much restrained emotion. He was accompanied by the Misses Voorhees. Elizabeth was represented in the boxes by Mayor W. A. Mack, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bergen, Mr. and Mrs. John Rankin and Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Halsey. General Sewell was necessarily absent, having gone to see his son, Captain Robert Sewell, who was in the boxes with Robert Sewell, ex-Speaker Armstrong, Secretary of State Wirtz, General John J. McCook and General Oliphant and family.

The members of the Legislature drove from the State House and took their places on the stage shortly before noon. Both houses had met in their chambers and adjourned to the opera-house, at which the inauguration was to take place, while the joint committee of the two houses escorted the Governor-elect from the home of General William S. Stryker to the place of the ceremony.

Foster M. Voorhees came upon the stage precisely at noon, escorted by Captain Richard Reading. The Governor-elect was received with the utmost enthusiasm, the large audience rising and cheering, while the band played "Hail to the Chief." Captain Reading then escorted to their places in the front of the stage Chief Justice William J. Magie, Acting-Governor David O. Watkins, ex-Governor William A. Newell, who was loudly cheered; the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, president of Princeton University; the Rev. J. Richards Boyle, of Trenton; Attorney-General Samuel P. Grey, and the joint committee of the Legislature, which had charge of the ceremonies—Senators Hutchinson, Francis and Brown, and Assemblymen Spurr, Guenther, Wood, Bradley and Murphy.

Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the Republican State Committee; John Keane, nominee of the Republican caucus for United States Senator; Major Lantz, General Donnelly, General Stryker and others occupied places on the stage.

## THE OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED.

President Read called the Senate to order, and Mr. Squire, Speaker pro tem, called the House of Assembly to order. After the rolls had been called Senator Hutchinson introduced Dr. Patton, who made a prayer, in which he invoked the Divine blessing in special richness and abundance upon the new Governor.

There was profound silence as Chief Justice Magie arose and opened a Bible, spreading upon it the parchment on which was engrossed the oath of office. The Governor-elect stood by his side and in clear, firm tones repeated after him the words of the oath, kissing the Bible and affixing his signature to the oath. The Chief Justice signed the document, and the Opera House then rang with applause for the new Governor.

## THE GREAT SEAL DELIVERED.

Acting Governor David O. Watkins then handed to Governor Voorhees the Great Seal of State, saying: "The ceremony of to-day marks the close of my term as Acting Governor of this State. I am glad to hand to you the Great Seal of the State. Three short months have passed since I, by virtue of your resignation as Acting Governor of the

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## JOHN MORLEY TO RETIRE.

## WILL NO LONGER TAKE PART IN FORMAL LIBERAL COUNCILS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—John Morley, Liberal Member of Parliament for Monrother Burghs, addressing his constituents this evening at Brechin, said he entirely concurred with the reasons which led Sir William Vernon Harcourt to resign the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons.

It was his own intention, he declared, to retire from active and responsible participation in the formal councils of the heads of the Liberal party, although his zealous and eager co-operation could always be counted upon for the advancement of every Liberal cause.

Mr. Morley proceeded to criticize the "prevailing spirit of jingoism and imperialism." He denounced it as "entirely opposed to all the lessons of Mr. Gladstone"—lessons to which he would feel himself untrue were he to allow himself to drift in acquiescence with a course of policy which he believed "injurious to our material prosperity, to the national character and to the strength and safety of the imperial State."

He frankly admitted that he took a pessimistic view of the difficulties threatening throughout the world. "I think," he exclaimed, "we are nearer the beginning of them than the end." It was his firm conviction that "the prevailing spirit of imperialism must inevitably bring militarism, a gigantic daily growing expenditure, increased power to aristocrats and privileged classes, and war."

## FRANCO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

## FRENCH PRESS DISCUSSING AN AGREEMENT—BISMARCK'S ALLEGED VIEWS.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Ever since the much-discussed conference in Berlin on January 8 between Emperor William and the Marquis de Noailles, French Ambassador to Germany, a section of the French press has been actively discussing the possibility of a Franco-German alliance.

The idea is meeting with approval in certain quarters, now that Frenchmen have come to regard England, rather than Germany, as the national enemy.

Ernest Daudet, the novelist, is an earnest advocate of such an agreement, which the "Courrier du Soir" considers "quite possible."

The "Soir" publishes to-day some alleged conversations of the late Prince Bismarck in the closing years of his life. According to these, his dream was to found a colonial empire. Fearing, however, that this would alarm British interests, he determined to force France into colonial enterprises, hoping thereby to embroil her with Great Britain, and to drive her into the arms of Germany and Russia. This new triple alliance, Bismarck believed, would force England to draw back and allow Germany to establish colonies in complete security.

This exposition of Bismarckian policy, says the "Soir," explains the whole secret of the present attitude of Germany.

## FRANCE'S FEELING TOWARD ENGLAND.

## M. CAMBON SAYS THAT FRICION OVER THE FASHODA AFFAIR WAS EXAGGERATED.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The French Ambassador here, Paul Cambon, replying to an address of the International Arbitration Association at the Embassy here to-day, said that no feeling of hostility toward the British existed in France. The press on both sides, he added, had exaggerated the little friction over the Fashoda incident, which was only temporary. He gave assurance to the people of Great Britain that neither the French nation nor the Government of France desired war, and, speaking from experience, M. Cambon could say that no European nation desired war. On the contrary, there was an earnest wish for peace, and France cordially supported the Czar's aims. The Ambassador feared, however, that their practical realization will be a long time coming.

## DELASSE TO SPEAK ON THE WAR.

## FRANCE'S FOREIGN MINISTER WILL ALSO TREAT OF THE EASTERN AND FASHODA QUESTIONS.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—There was considerable interest aroused in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies to-day by the announcement that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, will seize an opportunity at the close of the discussion of the Foreign Office vote of the Budget to express his views on the Hispano-American War, the Catholic protectorate in the East and the Fashoda incident.

## THE LIPE-DETOLD SUCCESSION.

## QUESTION AROUND DISCUSSED IN THE REICHSTAG—CHANCELLOR'S ESTIMATES ACCEPTED.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—In the Reichstag to-day Herr Leuzmann, of the Freisinnige People's party, raised the question of the Lipe-Deitold succession, strongly criticized the decision of the Federal Council and called upon the people of Deitold to draft their succession law without delay.

After further debate the estimates of the Imperial Chancellor's department were agreed to.

In the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Finance, Dr. Miquel, introduced the estimates.

The Minister drew attention to the favorable appearance of the Prussian fiscal situation, especially in regard to expansion and to the peace treaty. Several explained that they voted for Mr. Hake only because he was the party nominee. The threatened resolutions as to his future course did not appear.

After the election of Senator a communication was received from Governor Powers announcing the death of Nelson Dingley. Resolutions of respect were adopted by both branches and several brief speeches full of feeling were made. A joint committee was appointed to attend the funeral to-morrow.

## BEVERIDGE TO SUCCEED TURPIE.

## UNANIMOUS CHOICE OF INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—Albert J. Beveridge was elected United States Senator by the General Assembly to-day. The name of David Turpie was presented by the Democrats. The Republican candidate received all the Republican votes in the body. The two houses voted separately, and the formal election will take place at noon to-morrow in joint convention.